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The argument in many places is difficult to follow because of the author's italics in the quotations and because of parenthetical references to other portions of the book. It is to be doubted, moreover, if the present struggle against large capitalism will be successful. In spite of these weaknesses, the logic is sound, the argument suggestive, the quotations and illustrations adequate and illuminating. All persons interested in modern political and social philosophy should read this study of the inherent conservatism of the progressive movement.

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WHITTAKER, SIR THOMAS P. *Ownership Tenure and Taxation of Land.* Pp. xxx, 574. Price, \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is an elaborate canvass of the many historical and theoretical problems that are now being drawn into the political field in England by the radical tax reformers. It is apparently designed to serve as a hand book of arguments for the moderately minded speaker under necessity of meeting the charges of the radicals. So we have the case of the radicals in the words of Henry George or his English followers, and each group of arguments is accompanied by an elaborate, but not always convincing rebuttal. Some of the arguments advanced against the radical position read well at first blush, but, like the famous oration of Lysias for the fig stealer, will hardly bear a close scrutiny. It may be that the purposes of politics would be adequately served and one would scarcely feel inclined to criticize the polemic attitude if the book did not contain much of a more serious character. Portions of the study will probably prove suggestive to any serious student. There is a careful attempt to weigh the charges so frequently preferred against the present leasehold system, discussion of the mode of assessment of urban property, and of the probable results of the land taxes recommended by the extreme radicals. In this portion of the study Mr. Whittaker rises above the atmosphere of partisan controversy. The book is thus more than a mere polemic and something less than a dispassionate analysis.

It is Mr. Whittaker's purpose to destroy the case of the single taxers by showing that facts are not as alleged. Hence a long series of historical chapters with references to the leading "authorities." The effectiveness of such a method must be questionable at best. The experience of theological controversy would suggest that the historical method is not very decisive. There is usually enough of a case on both sides to leave each party a basis for further argument, and in matters pertaining to the history of land tenure in England no view can yet be regarded as settled and authoritative. Historical study does indeed breed certain convictions and an inclination towards moderate views; these convictions are clearly evident on every page of Mr. Whittaker's work. With such sincerity of conviction even opponents ought to sympathize, but they are convictions only and are founded upon faith, not upon facts. Mr. Whittaker distrusts theory. The ethical questions and matters of economic theory are poorly handled. This weakness of the book is probably the most serious from the point of view of polemics. Clever fallacies can be destroyed

only by clever reasoning, and the success of Voltaire's sarcasms against certain predecessors of the modern single-taxers should have been a significant example.

The interesting chapters in the historical portion are those upon the distribution of national income and changes in the rate of wages. Both are well considered presentations that should carry weight. In the discussion of present conditions there is a weak chapter on the leasehold system, based largely upon the vested interest argument. The chapters on parks and game preserves, upon unimproved urban land, and upon the rural housing problem are all interesting and significant. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these chapters would make a better impression if detached from the historical and polemical material.

The conclusions can be briefly stated. We are to distinguish between administrative needs that are general and services performed by local or state officials for the specific benefit of the occupiers of property. Resources to meet needs of the first type can be most readily secured by taxing according to ability to pay. The cost of other services should be met by those who derive the benefit, and should be levied according to the value of the property.

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WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, ESMÉ. *The History of English Patriotism*. (2 vols.)

Pp. lii, 1286. Price, \$7.50. New York: John Lane Company, 1913.

This volume reviews English history from the days of the Norman invasion to the close of the nineteenth century to discover and analyze the forces that tended to strengthen and to weaken the patriotic feelings of the English people. The work is a contribution to the philosophy of history, and deals with a subject hardly less difficult than it is interesting and significant. All must recognize that it is the expansion of the patriotic feeling for the tribe into affection for the nation and loyalty to the empire that has made the British Empire possible, and that enables the British people to look forward hopefully into the future. Hence by the study of the growth and expansion of national and imperial consciousness is to be found the key to British history.

The difficulty of such a study is to exclude irrelevant facts and to confine one's attention to the events and forces that have strengthened or weakened, narrowed or broadened, the patriotic feelings of the masses of people. On the whole, the author has succeeded in excluding impertinent facts, although at times one feels that the discussion has only a remote connection with the author's thesis.

Volume one contains two "books." Book one ends with the discussion of the "Puritan ideal," while book two begins with the "restoration" and ends with "Chatham." The second volume contains book three upon "The Great War" of the French revolution and its effects upon English patriotism and ideals, and book four upon "The Modern Age" which begins with the reform bill, includes the work of Disraeli and ends with the rise of the modern democratic organization of society and government.

Of the two volumes, the second is naturally the more interesting. During the hundred years following the outbreak of the French revolution, the national